

make more sales are therefore guaranteed to have financial reimbursement for the additional hours in the form of commissions.

The Sales Incentive Compensation Act is carefully crafted bipartisan legislation that many Members supported during the last Congress when it was considered and passed by the House. I urge my colleagues to support expanding worker opportunity and providing sensible reform to a 1938 law.

PRESIDENT BUSH'S MISGUIDED ENERGY PLAN

HON. CIRO D. RODRIGUEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 2001

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Speaker, President Bush has released his long-awaited energy plan and even with last minute changes it is as flawed and one-sided as anticipated.

President Bush has proposed nothing to deal with the immediate energy crisis facing California and the Pacific Northwest and the looming crisis for New England and other parts of the country.

The President has proposed nothing to deal with rising gasoline and energy prices. Instead, Bush has said that his tax cut proposal will help consumers with increased energy cost. However, his income tax reductions are not fully phased in until the year 2006.

How will lower and middle class families afford rising energy prices for the next five years under President Bush's solution?

In addition, 45% of his \$1.6 trillion tax plan would benefit the wealthiest 1% of Americans. Middle class families making less than \$44,000 would get only 13% of the benefits, about \$11 per week in the year 2006 under the plan.

We should not destroy our national parks, pristine federal lands, and the environment to provide a very limited amount of additional oil and gas. For example, opening the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, "America's Serengeti" to oil and gas exploration is a mistake.

In addition, the President in proposing to rollback environmental and clean air regulations that could actually increase emissions of ozone causing pollutants.

Conservation must be an integral part of any national energy plan but the President's plan proposed very little for energy efficiency or renewable energy.

Democrats believe in a balanced energy policy that helps consumers by both increasing production and reducing energy demand.

The federal government must become more energy efficient, invest in energy research, and ensure that energy markets are fair and competitive.

COMMENDING CLEAR CHANNEL COMMUNICATIONS AND AMERICAN FOOTBALL COACHES ASSOCIATION FOR THEIR DEDICATION AND EFFORTS FOR PROTECTING CHILDREN

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 2001

Mrs. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to add my commendation of the American Football Coaches Association for its efforts in providing fingerprint kits to parents that would be used to help locate missing, kidnapped or runaway children.

As founder and co-chair of the Congressional Children's Caucus, I applaud this group's work to help children who are desperately in need. I also thank my colleague Representative DUNCAN for introducing this resolution.

It is particularly timely that we recognize this group, because we just observed National Missing Children's Day on May 25. Every day in this country, 2,100 children are reported missing to the FBI's National Crime Information Center. There are at least 5,000 children missing per year in Houston.

The National Child Identification Program was created in 1997 with the goal of fingerprinting 20 million children. This program provides a free fingerprint kit to parents, who then take and store their child's fingerprints in their own homes. If this information were ever needed, fingerprints would be given to the police to help them in locating a missing child. The American Football Coaches Association, in partnership with a large chain of radio stations, has agreed to raise funds to help provide such a fingerprint kit for every child in America.

It is crucial that, in each of our districts, we support this and all other efforts to protect our children and help those who are missing and

I have taken initiative to protect the very youngest of such victims by introducing H.R. 72, the Infant Protection and Baby Switching Prevention Act. This legislation would require certain hospitals reimbursed under Medicare to have in effect security procedures to reduce the likelihood of infant patient abduction and baby switching, including procedures for identifying all infant patients in the hospital in a manner that ensures that it will be evident if infants are missing.

Another successful nationwide effort is the AMBER plan (America's Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response), which permits law enforcement agencies and broadcasters to rapidly exchange information in the most serious child abduction cases and quickly alert the public during the critical first few hours of a child abduction. This program is named after Amber Hagerman, who was abducted and murdered in Arlington, Texas several years ago. This program has been responsible for the amazing recovery of at least ten children. One of these programs is based in my district of Houston, Texas. In response to the May 1 abduction of 11-year-old Leah Henry of Houston, the Amber plan has been made more

flexible, permitting alerts to air more frequently and through radio and television stations, rather than resorting to the emergency broadcast system. It is my hope that cities around the nation will adopt this valuable program.

We must all take a stand against child abduction and victimization. I am grateful to the American Football Coaches Association and all other concerned organizations and citizens for doing so.

INTRODUCTION OF END RACIAL PROFILING ACT OF 2001

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 2001

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce the End Racial Profiling Act of 2001, along with additional bipartisan cosponsors. Both the President and the Attorney General have said that we need federal legislation and that the practice of racial profiling should be prohibited. This bill accomplishes both these goals and we're anxious to work with the administration to pass legislation during this Congress.

Racial profiling not only undermines constitutional rights, but also undermines the trust on which law enforcement depends. Since I first introduced racial profiling legislation in the 105th Congress, the pervasive nature of racial profiling has gone from anecdote and theory to well-documented fact. Data collected from New Jersey, Maryland, Texas, Pennsylvania, Florida, Illinois, Ohio, New York, and Massachusetts show beyond a shadow of a doubt that African-Americans and Latinos are being stopped for routine traffic violations far in excess of their share of the population or even the rate at which such populations are accused of criminal conduct. A recent Justice Department report found that although African-Americans and Hispanics are more likely to be stopped and searched by law enforcement, they are much less likely to be found in possession of contraband.

Racial profiling is a double-barreled assault on our social fabric. Nearly every young African-American male has been subjected to racial profiling or has a family member or close friend who has been a victim of this injustice. Racial profiling sends the message to young African-Americans and others that the criminal justice system, and therefore the system at large, belittles their worth, that message and its impact sticks. Second, and relatedly, it causes a breakdown of trust on which community policing depends. And unless that trust is built, deep seated, nurtured, then the police can't do the job of protecting our communities, a job we all want the police to do.

Our legislation is designed to eliminate racial profiling by addressing the policies and procedures underlying the practice. First the bill provides a prohibition on racial profiling, enforceable by injunctive relief. Second, we condition federal law enforcement and other monies that go to state and local governments on their adoption of policies that prohibit racial